

## The Genus *Triacetelus* Bates

(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

JOHN A. CHEMSAK and E. G. LINSLEY

*University of California, Berkeley*

The purpuricenine genus *Triacetelus* was proposed by Bates (1892) to accommodate a single new species, *sericatus*, from Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico. Zajciw in 1964 described a new genus, *Paramphionthe*, for a species from El Salvador. This species was considered a synonym of *T. sericatus* by Monné and Martins in 1972. In addition to the type species, *sericatus*, we now consider the genus *Triacetelus* to consist of one new species and another previously described one, both from Mexico.

This study was supported by the National Science Foundation (GB-BM574) for a monograph of North American Cerambycidae. We gratefully acknowledge the following institutions and individuals for the loan of specimens from collections in their care: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; Canadian National Collection, Ottawa; Cornell University, Ithaca; Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley; University of Kansas, Lawrence; Los Angeles Museum of Natural History; Ohio State University, Columbus; and G. H. Nelson.

### GENUS TRIACETELUS BATES

*Triacetelus* Bates, 1892, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, 1892:176; Monné and Martins, 1972, Rev. Brasileria Entomol., 16:75.

*Paramphionthe* Zajciw, 1964, Ann. Acad. Brasileria Cienc., 36:437; Monné and Martins, 1972, Rev. Brasileria Entomol., 16:75 (synonymy). Type: *P. moestula* Zajciw, monobasic).

Form slender, sides subparallel. Head with front subvertical, short, deeply impressed transversely; palpi subequal, short, apical segments cylindrical; mandibles short, barely arcuate, broadly, obliquely truncate at apices; antennal tubercles slightly elevated; antennae slender, about twice length of body in males usually a little longer than body in females, segments slightly expanded at apices, third much longer than first, fourth shorter than or subequal to third, fifth longer than or equal to fourth, eleventh of males very long. Pronotum with acute lateral tubercles at middle; disk convex, middle with a vague linear callus, base with a shallow swelling each side of middle; prosternum not impressed, intercoxal process abruptly declivous, apex narrow, coxal cavities wide open behind; mesosternal process slightly tuberculate at middle, gradually declivous in front; episternum of metathorax broad, slightly tapering posteriorly. Elytra strongly to vaguely bicostate on each side, surface sericeous to metallic; apices strongly to shallowly emarginate to bi-emarginate. Legs slender; hind femora extending

beyond apices of elytra, dentate at apices; hind tarsi slender, first segment longer than two following together, third segment cleft to about middle.

Type species: *Triacetelus sericatus* Bates (monobasic).

This genus is closely related to *Pseudodeltaspis* Linsley but the two may be separated by the strongly five-callused pronotal disk, lack of dense pubescence on the elytra, and by the strongly metallic color of the elytra of *Pseudodeltaspis*.

Three species of *Triacetelus* are presently known, all from Mexico with one species extending to El Salvador.

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES OF TRIACETELUS

1. Elytra densely clothed with long appressed pubescence which lies transversely on disk, apices bi-emarginate ..... 2  
Elytra densely clothed with very short, appressed pubescence lying longitudinally, apices deeply emarginate, sutures strongly produced, color metallic greenish to violaceous. Length, 19–21 mm. Michoacan ..... *viridipennis*
- 2(1). Pronotum reddish, irregularly punctate, basal lateral callosities not punctate, disk with a prominent, glabrous, median callus. Length, 12 mm. Yucatan ..... *emarginata*  
Pronotum black, very densely, confluent punctate throughout, disk with a vague linear callus extending over most of length. Length, 11–18 mm. Sinaloa, Mexico to El Salvador ..... *sericatus*

#### *Triacetelus viridipennis*, new species

Male.—Form moderate sized, moderately tapering posteriorly; integument black, elytra dull metallic greenish to violaceous; pubescence short, whitish. Head small, front deeply impressed transversely, shallowly, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with pale erect pubescence; median line deep, V-shaped; antennal tubercles shallow, apices obtusely angulate; antennae slender, extending about 4 segments beyond elytra, segments three through ten slightly enlarged at apices, segments finely, densely clothed with very short, reddish-purple, recumbent pubescence, segment three equal to four, fifth slightly longer than fourth, remaining segments very gradually increasing in length to tenth, eleventh twice as long as tenth. Pronotum broader than long, sides rounded with a small acute tubercle on each side; disk convex with a vague, linear, median callus and shallow calluses on each side near base; base broadly impressed; punctures fine, shallow, very dense, contiguous, median callus sparsely punctate; pubescence fine, pale, depressed, dense; prosternum densely pubescent, intercoxal process shallowly carinate at middle, abruptly declivous, narrow behind, coxal cavities wide open behind; meso- and metasternum very finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with long, whitish, appressed pubescence, mesosternal process lying above level of coxae, shallowly tuberculate at middle, gradually declivous in front. Elytra less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad; each elytron vaguely bicostate; punctures very fine, confluent; pubescence dense, very short, depressed; apices strongly obliquely emarginate, lateral angles dentate, sutural angles elongate, obtuse. Scutellum densely white pubescent. Legs with front and middle femora moderately clavate, hind

femora linear, extending to apices of elytra; hind tibiae with a row of dense sub-erect hairs on inner margin. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate and pubescent except for glabrous spot at margin of first segment and glabrous margins of segments 2 to 4; last segment rounded at apex, emarginate at middle. Length, 21 mm.

Female.—Form similar, more parallel-sided. Antennae slightly longer than body, outer segments moderately serrate, third segment longer than fourth, pubescence dark. Abdomen with sternites narrowly glabrous at apices; last sternite broadly truncate at apex. Length, 19 mm.

Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) from APATZINGAN, MICHOACAN, MEXICO, 5 August 1940 (Hoogstraal Expd. 40).

The short pubescence and dull metallic greenish to violaceous overall color of the elytra will separate this species from other *Triacetelus*.

#### TRIACETELUS EMARGINATA (CHEVROLAT), NEW COMBINATION

*Cyphosterna emarginata* Chevrolat, 1862, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, (4)2:758.

*Gambria emarginata*, Lacordaire, 1869, Genera des coléoptères, 9:189; Bates, 1880, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Coleoptera, 5:86.

This species is known only from the unique female type at the British Museum (Natural History). It greatly resembles *sericatus* by the transversely lying pubescence and bi-emarginate apices of the elytra. The pronotum and appendages are reddish with the elytra dark and silvery pubescent. Additionally the disk of the pronotum is irregularly punctate with the basal callosities glabrous. Additional material may indicate that *emarginata* represents a population of *sericatus*. Length, 12 mm.

Type locality.—Yucatan.

#### TRIACETELUS SERICATUS BATES

*Triacetelus sericatus* Bates, 1892, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, 1892:176, pl. 7, fig. 12; Linsley, 1935, Trans. American Entomol. Soc., 61:100; Chemsak, 1967, Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc., 40:80 (Lectotype designation); Monné and Martins, 1972, Rev. Brasileira Entomol., 16:75.

*Paramphionthe moestula* Zajciw, 1964, Ann. Acad. Brasileria Cienc., 36:438, fig. 4.

Male.—Integument black, elytra and legs frequently pale brownish. Head with front clothed with fine erect pubescence; antennae about twice as long as body, third segment subequal to fourth, fifth longer than fourth, segments finely pubescent, more densely at apical expansions. Pronotum finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with transverse, appressed pubescence; pro-, meso- and metasternum densely silver-pubescent. Elytra distinctly bicostate on each side, sub-sutural costae not extending to apex; transverse pubescence lying within limits of costae, longitudinal bands extending from humeri to apex subopaque, finely pubescent, often submetallic, lateral margins narrowly brownish; apices bi-emarginate, not produced. Legs with hind tibiae possessing a row of erect bristles along inside margins. Abdomen densely pubescent except for narrow margins of segments 2 to 4; last sternite emarginate at apex. Length, 11–18 mm.

Female.—Form similar. Antennae slightly longer than body, third segment

longer than fourth, fifth equal to fourth. Pronotum finely pubescent, pubescence short, not obscuring surface. Abdomen with last sternite broadly truncate, notched at middle. Length, 12–18 mm.

Type locality.—of *sericatus*, Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico; *moestula*, Cutuco da Union, El Salvador.

Range.—Sinaloa, Mexico to El Salvador.

This species is easily recognizable by the transverse pubescence of the elytra and the finely, densely punctate pronotal disk.

Geographic variation in color appears to be clinal. The northernmost specimens are dark with mostly reddish legs. The elytra, particularly along the outside opaque band are submetallic with greenish to violaceous overtones. In the vicinity of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, the tendency is toward all black coloration including the legs. Further south, in Nayarit, the elytra become brownish and the legs again reddish. This tendency continues southward with the elytra becoming paler brown, and only faintly metallic.

Long series of Mexican specimens have been examined from the following localities: 18 miles S Guamuchil, Sinaloa, 7 August 1964, on *Croton culicanensis* (J. A. Chemsak, J. A. Powell); 29 miles S Culiacan, Sinaloa, 23 June 1963 (J. Doyen); 18 miles N Mazatlan, Sinaloa, 28 July 1972 (J. A. and M. A. Chemsak, A. and M. Michelbacher); 9 miles N Mazatlan, 25–28 July 1972 (Chemsaks and Michelbachers); 5 miles N Mazatlan, 27 July and 1 August 1972, on *Buddleia wrightii* (Chemsaks and Michelbachers), 5–7 July 1964 (J. E. Martin) 14 km S Mazatlan, 18 July 1965 (R. Snelling); 4 miles S Villa Union, Sinaloa, 23 June 1963 (J. Doyen); Arroyo Santiago, nr. Jesus Maria, Nayarit, 5 July 1955 (B. Malkin); 35 miles W Tequila, Jalisco, 22 July 1965 (P. H. Freytag, L. P. Gibson); 6 miles S Rio Mexcala, Guerrero, 6 August 1965 (G. H. Nelson); Mexcala, Guerrero, 29 June 1951 (P. D. Hurd, H. E. Evans); Bejucos, Temescaltepec, Mexico, 3 July 1933 (Hinton and Usinger); 20 miles S Matias Romero, Oaxaca, 2 July 1964 (A. Raske); 21 miles S Matias Romero, 25 June 1961, on *Acacia* flowers; 14 miles NW Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, 26 June 1961; 3 miles W Tehuantepec, 9 July 1965 (G. H. Nelson).

#### LITERATURE CITED

- BATES, H. W. 1892. Additions to the Longicornia of Mexico and Central America, with remarks on some of the previously recorded species. Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, 1892: 143–183, pls. 5–7.
- MONNÉ, M. A. and MARTINS, U. R. 1972. Sobre *Triacetelus* Bates e *Beaveria* Lane. Rev. Brasileira Entomol., 16: 75–78, 1 fig.
- ZAJCIW, D. 1964. Novos Longicorneas Neotropicos. X. Acad. Brasileira Cienc., 36: 433–440, 5 figs.